

Ogden Examiner

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THE OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER OF UTAH.

Senator Cummins of Iowa seems to know which way the tariff wind is blowing.

The more relatives a man has the more comfortably he could get along without any of them.

It is a little early for short sleeves and peek-a-boos waists, but some of the women are venturing some.

The wheat belt has been thoroughly soaked. Now, if the same thing would only happen to the wheat speculators.

There is a suspicion that Carrie Nation moved to Arkansas just for the mad joy of meeting Senator Jeff Davis upon the hustings.

The supreme court has decided that a state may regulate the height of buildings. This will be sorry news for some of the "sky-hogs."

Venezuela is also revising its tariff. A prohibitive duty should be put upon undersized, well-headed persons of revolutionary tendencies.

This quest for the "ten worst books" is useless. Nobody has the courage to say truthfully just what he or she really considers the worst.

People who think the Wright brothers are not sufficiently appreciated in America overlook the case orders for aeroplanes that are pouring in.

It has been judicially determined that one may legally import whiskey into Kentucky. Sure, one may carry coals to Newcastle, but what's the use?

Even Dr. Long will admit that it does not hurt the African animals for Mr. Roosevelt's son to photograph them or for the stenographers to take dictation about them.

Thomas L. Hisgen late Independence party candidate for the presidency, says he is no longer interested in the welfare of that crowd. Tom knows when he has got enough.

A new York Mothers' club wants to establish a "father's day," a day on which father can freely enjoy himself. And no doubt mother is willing to go along and help him do it.

A certain female grand opera song bird denies that she is going to marry a certain male grand opera song bird. So both get an equal amount of advertising out of the rumor.

A Chicago woman is seeking a divorce on the plea that it takes all of her husband's income to pay his three previous wives' alimony. Can you beat it? Not in this world.

San Franciscans complain of the business methods of some of the Japanese. They could scarcely be worse than the business methods of the local politicians whom the courts took in hand.

Referring to a social condition in France the Paris Gaulois speaks of Supreme Apathy. We suppose he is related to General Apathy, who sometimes comes out and cuts a figure in our political campaigns.

Two men were killed and two wounded in a dispute about a dividing line between two farms near Richmond, Ind., the other day. We should think it would have been cheaper to have hired a surveyor.

It is said that Washington could house with ease a hundred times the number of office seekers now in the city. But probably the president hopes it will offer no special inducements in the way of reducing charges.

It's wonderful how the sugar trust keeps out of harm's way, and also wonderful how our senators, Smoot and Sutherland, aid in shielding the trust. Strenuous effort for the trust magnates but no effort in behalf of the people. The people of Utah deserve protection against the operations of the sugar trust, but they are not getting it.

A TRAGEDY WHICH IS OFTEN ENACTED.

A husky brakeman, so the story goes, killed a tramp on a train near Green River, Utah. The tramp was ordered to get out of a box car on a train running thirty miles an hour. Instead of complying the tramp drew a gun. In the scuffle following, the brakeman secured the weapon and killed the tramp.

We are not disposed to pass judgment on this killing, but there are so many of these tragedies on the railroads that all communities should do something to check them, and, therefore, we are in favor of thoroughly investigating these deaths.

A tramp may be a hobo or he may be an unfortunate out of work, fighting against fate and struggling to get home. He may be a man of family and there may be little ones asking mamma when papa will come back. At any rate, a tramp's life is not forfeited the moment the fellow becomes

a tramp and trespasses on the property of a railroad.

In this case the train was running thirty miles an hour. The tramp was instructed to get off. To the average man that command, if obeyed, would mean death or maiming for life. In this case it may have conveyed to the man's mind a brutal intent on the part of the man who faced him to sacrifice a life in the sport of "chasing tramps." We are told the tramp drew a gun. Had he intended to use it other than in self-defense, he could have fired and ended the conflict, but seemingly the display of the gun was simply a warning and a threat. No shot was fired, and the brakeman was allowed to grapple with the wayfarer. Then came the climax of the tragedy and a tramp gasped as his life's blood crimsoned his face.

This story of what occurred is not given as fact, it is the newspaper account of what the trainman says occurred. Therefore, we do not attempt to prejudice the brakeman or declare against him, but we do say there is even in this recital of what occurred much to explain, and sufficient uncertainty attaches to the cause of the killing to call for a searching investigation.

There are low, coarse, dirty, treacherous hobbos, but all travelers without purse are not of that class, and civilized communities should not extend to any body of men the privilege of slaughtering a man found in the garb of a vagabond, civilized communities should not allow the killing of even the genuine hobo unless the provocation be what the law defines as self-defense.

A. R. BOWMAN.

WHAT MONEY CAN DO FOR A MAN.

Booker Washington, in an address to his people, has advised them to obtain wealth. He has advocated education and manual training and has endeavored to teach both to his race, but he is somewhat discouraged with his efforts in that direction, and now turns to the power of money.

He has learned that a colored man with a jingle of money in his pockets is welcomed by bank cashier; that a prize fighter of ebony hue becomes white in the esteem of his associates if he is successful in accumulating money. A negro ceases to be a nigger and is converted into an unqualified gentleman when he draws to himself wealth.

We are convinced Booker Washington is not far wrong. This money worshiping age measures the man by the dollar. Not all men demand that their fellow men have the goods of the world before accepting them as companions and reposing in their trust, but those who have money can do many things a poor fellow dare not do if he is to retain the respect of a community.

Every day there are scandals in fashionable society, but not one of those involved need be concerned lest the rest of society ostracize them, for their money will open the door to the most exclusive set made up of people with less money.

Now and then a dull, untutored prospector "strikes it rich." While he remained purely a prospector he was unfit to be trusted with the position of dog catcher, but with the acquisition of wealth he is spoken of for governor or United States senator, and a great army of his fellow citizens are ready to aver that of all the men they ever knew he most deserves the high honors of state and nation.

Well, if wealth is a factor so potent in transforming ordinary white men into governors and senators, is it not fair to presume that money can perform equal wonders for the colored race?

Booker Washington certainly has seen a new light as bright as the pillar of fire which guided the children of Israel in their wanderings. This colored leader, if he follows this beacon, will make himself and his people a greater power in this country.

THEY CAN'T STOP CALLING EACH OTHER NAMES.

A few years ago the Republican party of Utah had thrown into its midst the apple of discord, and the party was cut in twain. Tom Kearns and Reed Smoot, after having lived together for a number of years in the sweetest sort of brotherly love, had a falling out; both wanted to be "It," and neither was willing to let the other attain that distinction. Well, they broke camp as enemies and have been enemies ever since. Tom bought the Tribune and a little later Reed launched the Inter-Mountain Republican. So that we now have the Kearns Republican paper and the Smoot Republican. The Kearns paper calls the Smoot paper the "Smoot Mouth," and the Smoot paper calls the Kearns paper the "Kearns Organ." They sometimes call themselves other uncomplimentary names, such as liar, thief, scoundrel, hypocrite, etc.

The people are getting tired of it, but the papers don't seem to care anything about that; they keep right on calling each other names and telling awful lies about the state and themselves. The people in other parts of the United States have got to thinking we are a very bad set out here in Utah, just because two papers keep quarreling. The Deseret News is another Republican paper in Salt Lake that takes great delight in quarreling with the Kearns paper. The News is a "Smoot Republican." The Tribune says the News is a Smoot Republican because Smoot is an apostle of the Mormon church. There may be something in that. The Tribune is a

Kearns Republican because Reed don't like Tom any more, and he won't let Tom play politics on his side and win anything.

We had an election in Utah a few days ago about raising a tax to build a big house in Salt Lake, and the people balked. They refused to vote a cent for Salt Lake and the "federal bunch"—that's Reed's crowd—and since that time the papers in the city have had an awful time telling which one of them did the most to get the people into the notion of not voting the tax. They have said things about each other that were simply scandalous. It seems they can't get over it, and it looks as though they never will get through talking about each other because the taxpayers did not vote that tax.

Yesterday the Smoot Republican had the following mean thing to say about the Kearns Republican:

Numbers of country papers in Utah, commenting upon the capitol election, both before and after the day, took the position that people outside of Salt Lake county had been so often and so systematically maligned by papers in this city that they did not care to do anything so manifestly to the benefit of Salt Lake as the erection of a state house here.

It is unfortunate that out county people should have that idea. But it is more unfortunate that the Kearns papers should have given them cause for it. In one of the Kearns publications, just before the election, just at a time when that sort of thing was sure to do most harm, appeared an editorial recounting the pretended city experiences of a man from Ephraim. The visitor to Salt Lake was made to appear both a hypocrite and a traitor. Then his return home was told, and his subsequent speech against the capitol tax.

The whole article was in the usual Kearns tone of malignant hatred of the people of Utah—a hatred which rests on their refusal to re-elect him to the United States senate, a body which he disgraced when he was there. It is unfortunate that that article should have appeared at any time, because it is not the true picture of the visit of any average countryman to this city. And it was an inopportune time to vent the spleen of Kearns, or one of his hirelings, on the good people of Utah.

Of course that was only one offense. In the memory of all men lives the habitual, sustained policy of the Kearns writers in abuse of the out-county people. The thing is to be regretted. But the citizens of Utah should know that the Kearns papers by no means express the sentiment of the people of Salt Lake. The truth is that with few exceptions our people respect and esteem the citizens of the state, wherever their homes may be.

PRESS COMMENT

The Capitol Question.

(Logan Journal.)

Much surprise was manifested in Salt Lake because the voters of the state, or at least the small percentage of them that took sufficient interest to go to the polls, voted down the proposed tax for the erection of a capitol building. Well, probably it was contrary to established precedents to think of denying Salt Lake anything she wished, but the deed is done and there's no use crying over spilled milk.

Various causes have been assigned by the wise ones. The News wisely concludes that "there is, undoubtedly, a wide-spread impression outside Salt Lake City that this city is receiving more than its share of public benefits,

and this conviction was reflected in the vote."

That is a close guess, but if that reason was a factor there are others which might be included in a general "show me." Section 7 of the enabling act reads: "That upon the admission of the state into the union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, one hundred sections of the unappropriated lands within said state, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section 6 of this act, shall be and are hereby granted to said state for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said state, when permanently located, for legislative, executive and judicial purposes."

Now, while the sum derived from the sale of these lands might not aggregate a very large amount as compared to the total needed, not a word seems to have been said about it, and the people want to know.

The proposition to levy a one-mill tax for fifteen years is much too indefinite to be pleasing as regards the sum total required.

Just how much is going to be needed and what kind of a building are we going to get for it? In the erection of capitol buildings in various states there have been some great scandals, and Salt Lake's experience in the city and county building was not altogether calculated to inspire confidence.

Ogden has offered a half million dollars, a site and perpetual water right for the state capitol building, and might easily be induced to increase the bid. What has Salt Lake to offer? These are some of the questions that the taxpayers would like some information on before voting to add to an already heavy tax burden, and Salt Lake has nearly two years in which to prepare the answers.

Restriction of Marriage.

(Salt Lake Tribune.)

The state of Washington, it seems, has a law providing that applicants for marriage licenses must undergo medical examination, except where the woman is forty-five years old. It appears, also, that there is reluctance to conform to it on the part of many, and couples are crossing over the line to be married in Canada. But what of those who object to the law and are not able to go to Canada? If they want to come together, will the law keep them apart?

It is and always has been desirable to keep from marriage and reproduction the diseased, the criminal, the deficient in mental caliber. But no practical way has ever been found to do it. A doctor's examination, to amount to much, would have to be of such a character that most women would shrink from it with revolt. But if it were not thorough it would amount to nothing.

The fact is that human beings have always been so constituted that they would tolerate no interference in their mating. Even parental authority is thrown off in such cases, if sought to be exercised against the will of the lovers. And all the community—"everybody loves a lover"—stands ready to help the devoted couple to their desires. We have even known a sheriff who was so besotted on this subject that he actively connived at the marriage of a thief and a prostitute, both in his custody.

Many efforts have been made in the history of the race to keep from wedlock the unfit. The result has invariably been the increase in illegitimate percentage. If marriage is refused them, many do without it. And the moral and economic evils which follow are worse than the evil sought to be cured.

No one, of course, would impute immorality to the young people of Washington. But the tendency of Washington, as stated, and the reluctance to submit to severe strictures upon entering the marriage relation is universal. It is probable that those who seriously object to this Washington

law will wait for its repeal, which is not likely to be long delayed.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BEER.

(From The Literary Digest, May 20, 1909.)

Some years ago a great outcry was raised over Professor Atwater's discovery that alcohol in small quantities was oxidized in the human system and produced heat, and was therefore a food. After a long and acrimonious discussion, in which the professor was called a number of hard names, it dawned upon his detractors that this scientific fact did not in any way deny the evils of intemperance or oppose their advocacy of total abstinence. It was, indeed, merely a scientific truth, with no moral bearing one way or the other. A somewhat similar report has just been made public by a special government commission in England in which a good word is uttered for the nutritive value of beer. The general idea that beer is primarily an alcoholic drink is opposed in this report, which holds that, when well and properly made, it is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. Says "The Hospital" (London, May 1) in an editorial about the report:

"It is time that the erroneous view that beer has no nutritive value in itself, and merely consists of a beverage upon which a certain portion of the community intoxicates itself, should be exposed and discredited. The results of our commission show that beer is par excellence the nutritive alcoholic beverage. All beverages because they contain alcohol should not be regarded in the same light. The spirit-liquor is committing quite a different act from the beer-drinker; in fact, beer is much farther removed, from the point of view of its alcohol content, from some wines and all spirits than it is from ginger-beer."

"When a man drinks good beer he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup. The terms 'eat' and 'drink' are curiously but inconsistently used as connoting the difference between what is merely quenching our thirst and what is actually consuming nourishment. Our commissioners point out a man might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain kinds of soup, or indeed watermelons. Their report will enable members of the medical profession and the public to understand clearly what constitutes good beer, and where and how they may obtain it. Beer-drinkers, the numbers of whom we hope will increase considerably as the result of the researches of our commissioners, are now in a position to protect themselves from bad beers, and we hold the view that it would be infinitely better for the well-being of the people of these islands as a whole if they were to select beer as their habitual drink, rather than wines or spirits. Climate conditions have a good deal to do with the dietetic value of substances used for allaying thirst. Our commissioners properly drive home that when a man drinks beer or stout habitually, he is not only drinking but eating, a fact which had not been sufficiently recognized in recent years. These beverages contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological. Our commissioners remind us that if the worth of a food is measured by its calorimetric value the fact is that a glass of good ale is approximately as nourishing as a glass of milk, and that a quart of good beer is nearly equivalent to a quarter of a pound of beef."

"These remarks must not be misconstrued. We are quite alive as our

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commissioners are, to the tremendous harm done by the abuse of alcohol and the good done by sympathizing with temperance. At the same time with the philanthropist's desire to improve mankind, we have the scientist's regard for fact. Upon untruth no enduring fabric, however philanthropic its motive, can ever be securely built. The fact is that good, properly made beer is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. It is too often forgotten that beverages like ginger-beer and kumles contain slightly more than 1 per cent of alcohol. Our commissioners give some interesting comparisons between beer, tea, and coffee. Those comparisons indicate that beer compares favorably with both these products, and our commissioners properly insist that it would be difficult to find a meal at once simpler and more nutritive than a crust of bread and cheese, or bread and butter, or both, and beer."

State News

STATE CHEMIST FINDS SOME QUEER EXTRACTS.

Salt Lake City, June 12.—State Chemist Harms has analyzed the five samples of ice cream sent down from Ogden and has found them up to standard. He has received from State Food Inspector Hansen quite a bunch of bottles of alleged extracts, olive oils, ketchup and canned corn for analysis that were picked up in country stores over the state.

The canned corn and ketchup seem to be all right, especially the ketchup, which was made in this state and is labeled made from fresh tomatoes and absolutely free from foreign ingredients. The chemist in referring to this called attention to the color of the ketchup, which, he said, would have to be made from the best stock in order to secure that color. He then contrasted the bottle with a package of the artificially colored article, which was a dark Tuscan red, a dirty brick color, and said that by this artificial coloring it was possible to conceal the fact that the ketchup was largely composed of pumpkin, squash and canning factory leavings, thus defrauding the purchaser. However, the coloring was not necessarily deleterious, only it enabled the manufacturer to conceal the fraudulent composition of the goods.

The oils and extracts picked up by the inspector were the rankest kind of fakes. The "olive" oil, put up in neat looking packages, contained not a suggestion of the olive, and resembled sewing machine oil. It was pure cottonseed. The extracts, bottles of

"Pure Vanilla Extract," "Pure Concentrated Extract of Lemon," were nothing more than water with a little alcohol and slight flavoring of some chemical. "Nutmeg Flavor" was water with a slight infusion of the oil of nutmeg. "Benton Extract Company's Fine Extracts, New York," were made and put up in Salt Lake—no extract at all, but all water, with half a teaspoonful of chemicals. It is the intention to expose these frauds, giving the names of the stores from which the articles were taken.

AT BRIGHAM CITY.

Brigham, June 11.—At the city council meeting Wednesday evening a committee from the Brigham City Commercial club met with the council and submitted a report from the city commissioners. This committee is working to beautify the city, and proposes to build a walk through the county's property, parallel with the north sidewalk of Forest street. The council's action on this matter was deferred until Friday evening.

Bids for constructing cement sidewalks in paving district No. were submitted and considered. Wheelwright Bros. Construction company of Ogden submitted a bid of \$1,192 for complete job. Lars Hansen, \$1,243.33, and Fowler & Christensen's bid was the lowest, it being \$1,184.16. The contract will be awarded later.

A. Lisle Eddy, secretary of the fire department, appeared and asked the city to furnish the department a team to be used for emergency calls. The city will likely pass the matter up until the new station is built.

Through numerous complaints coming to the council of parties maliciously destroying property and tombstones in the cemetery, the mayor was authorized to offer a reward of \$25 for the arrest and conviction of any and all persons wilfully destroying property there in the future.

Don't Hurt the Birds.

Every farmer and fruit grower should be interested in the work of protecting the native birds. They represent valuable assistants in agricultural and horticulture whose labors cannot be duplicated by the introduction of any other forces. They destroy the insects and keep the fruit trees clean of pests that otherwise might ruin the annual harvests. They lend assistance just at the proper time and enable the soil tillers to get good returns for their labors.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



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